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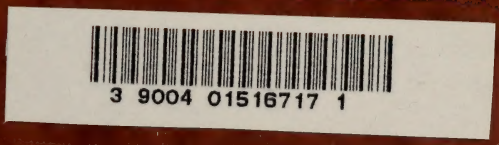

MONTREAL

The Canadian
Metropolis
and its
Picturesque
Environments

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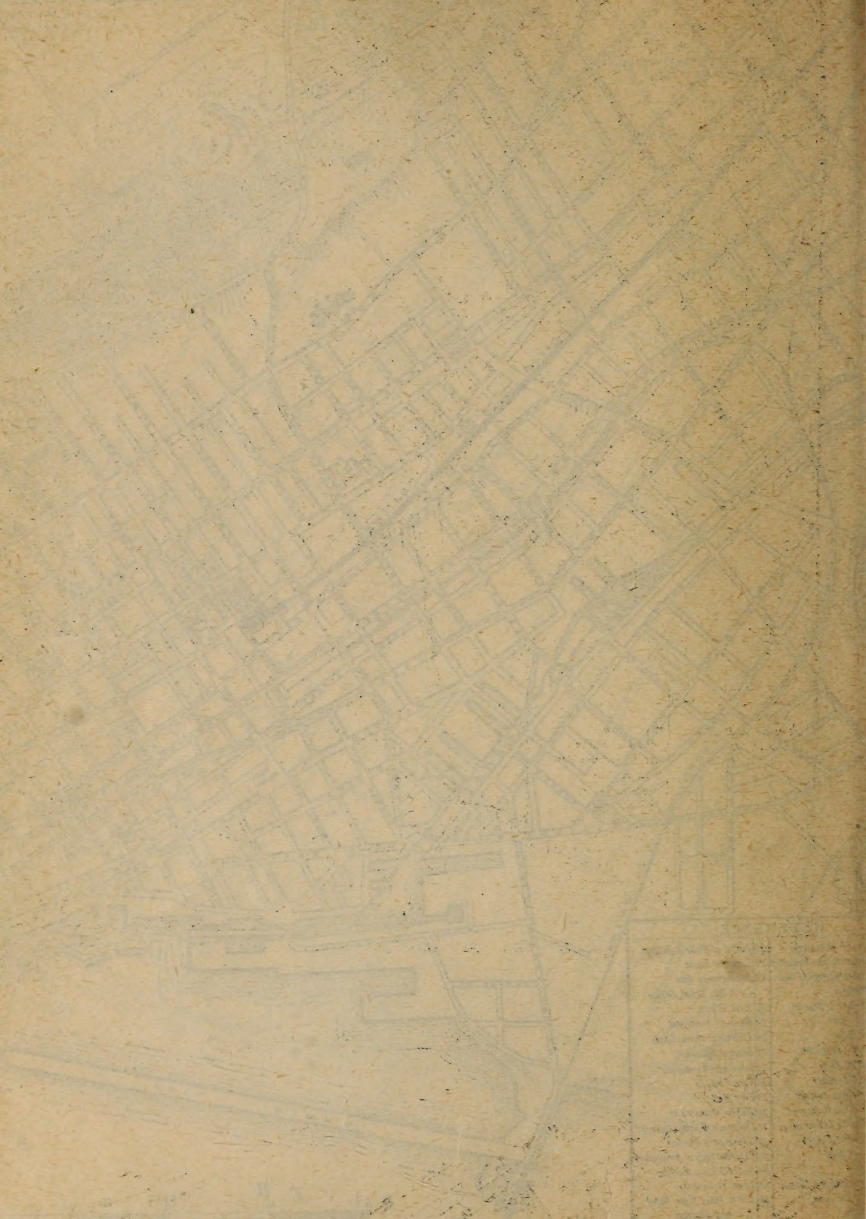
MAP OF
MONTREAL
Electric Car Lines shown thus
Côte des Neiges Cemetery (R.C.)
Mount Royal Cemetery (Protestant)
Mile End Station
Westmount Park
Mount Royal Park
Exhibition Grounds
Côte Visitation Road
Fletcher's Field
Logan's Park
Canadian Pacific Railway
Grand Trunk Railway
Windsor Station
Bonsecours Market
Victoria Bridge
Guard House
Custom House
Nelson Monument
Chateau de Ramezay (Museum)
Bonsecours Market
Court House
City Hall
Post Office
Board of Trade Building
Bank of Montreal
Church of Notre Dame
General Hospital
Volunteer Armouries
Church of Our Lady of Bonsecours
Mount St Louis Institute
Laval University
C.P.R. Place Viger Hotel and Station
Canadian Pacific Ry Yards and Workshops
Pointe aux Trembles
Pointe aux Pres
Pointe aux Vaches
Pointe aux Pins
Pointe aux Pruches
Pointe aux Pins
Pointe aux Pres
Pointe aux Vaches



MONTREAL

THE Canadian Metropolis

AND ITS Picturesque Environments

SIXTH EDITION

ISSUED BY THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

—

APRIL, 1901

IN MOUNT ROYAL PARK, MONTREAL

Montreal

Canada's Metropolis
and one of its
Great Summer Resorts

AMONGST all the cities on the North American Continent, there are none fairer or more attractive to the tourist than Montreal, the great Canadian metropolis. The city is delightfully located on an island in the St. Lawrence River, just below its confluence with the Ottawa, and stretches along the bank of that magnificent waterway for five miles and backwards for more than half that distance, being built on a series of terraces, the former levels of the river or of an ancient lake, which terminate in Mount Royal, whose summit and wooded slopes form one of the grandest public pleasure grounds on the continent.

All the attractions of a summer resort lie in and about Montreal. It is a city of trees and parks and pleasant drives, in a land of orchards and gardens, with a great river sweeping along its front. It is a city of marked contrasts, where the picturesque quaintness of a vanished age is mingled with the luxury and culture and enterprise of modern times; where the customs and usages of Old France and Young Canada, characteristic of the old and new eras of civilization, harmoniously co-exist, and where massive business blocks and costly public buildings and private residences rise side by side with grey old churches, sombre convents and nunneries and grand cathedrals, whose magnificence and splendor rival those of the old world. It is a modern, metropolitan city—an important seaport, although 600 miles from the Atlantic by the St. Lawrence, with huge ocean greyhounds at its busy docks—a bustling, thriving commerical and industrial centre, where converge the principal railways of Canada, chief of which is the Canadian Pacific, which, stretching across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is the longest continuous railway line in the world.

Montreal's summer temperature makes it one of the few cities of the larger size in which people may live with comfort during the warmer months, and the heat is not enervating as in more southern latitudes.

MONTREAL is among the half-dozen historic cities of North America where lingers that subtle charm which only the glamour of an eventful past can bestow. When Jacques Cartier first visited the island in 1535 he found the palisaded Indian village of Hochelaga, whose very existence disappeared from all record, and whose site was utterly unknown until a few years ago, when it was accidentally re-discovered in the heart of the upper part of the city. The illustrious Champlain, the first

AN HISTORIC SPOT.

MONTREAL FROM MOUNT ROYAL.

Governor of Canada, came in 1611, and established a trading post, which he named Place Royale, on the site of the present Custom House; but it was not until May 18th, 1642, that the city was founded by a band of religious enthusiasts who planned a town to be known as Ville Marie de Montreal. The leader of the expedition and the Governor of the colony was the soldier Maisonneuve whose memory is perpetuated in bronze in one of the historic

spots of the city, where he gallantly met and vanquished his Indian foe. The old streets of Montreal are redolent with legends of a turbulent past—of wars with the fierce and wily aborigine, of French adventure and enterprise—for here dwelt the intrepid La Salle, the Mississippi explorer, Du L'Hut, the founder of Duluth, Cadillac, the founder of Detroit, Bienville, the founder of New Orleans, and other adventurous spirits whose names are still revered

FROM THE TOWERS OF NOTRE-DAME.

by posterity. Ville Marie was, too, the headquarters of the great French fur-trading and exploring companies, whose operations throughout the great west extended to the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains and the far off shores of Hudson Bay. It remained under the rule of France until 1760, when Vaudreuil capitulated to General Amherst, and the ancient regime came to an end. Three years later, by the treaty of Paris, France ceded Canada to Great Britain, and the French Canadians became British subjects. The

town was occupied for a time, in 1775, by the Americans, under General Montgomery, who afterwards was slain in a gallant but unsuccessful assault upon Quebec, and here in the old Chateau de Ramezay, the home of the old Governors, lived Benjamin Franklin and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the American commissioners who came to negotiate the cession of the country to

DOMINION SQUARE, MONTREAL, FROM CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. STATION.

the United States. During the war of 1812-15, Montreal was thrice threatened by invading United States forces, but fortunately the walls were not entered by the enemy.

Since that time the development and progress of the city have been continuous and rapid, until it now possesses, with its suburbs, a steadily increasing population of over 350,000, the great majority of whom are French Canadians, and boasts of a wealth equalled by no other city of its size in the world.

THE CITY is adorned by numerous beautiful parks and squares among them two that are most picturesque—the Mount Royal Park and St. Helen's Island. Pleasant drives wind around the mountain, from which the city derives its name, and lead to the summit, from which there is a glorious panorama of a rarely-placed city and the broad valley of the St. Lawrence, through which the gleaming river flows to the sea. Beyond are the peaks of Belœil, rising abruptly from the plain, eastwards of which the Green Mountains of Vermont can be distin-

MONTREAL'S PARKS AND SQUARES.

PARISH CHURCH OF NOTRE-DAME, MONTREAL.

guished on a clear day. To the distant south are the famed Adirondacks, and along the north run the Laurentians, which claim precedence in antiquity over the rest of the earth's mountains. The park is intersected by numerous walks and driveways through shady ravines and over grassy

slopes, and from the varying heights, garbed in pines and maples and bedecked with ferns and wild flowers, magnificent views are obtainable. The glories of Mount Royal, which still retains its natural sylvan beauty, are an attraction to every visitor. The ascent to Mount Royal can also be made by an incline railway. St. Helen's Island, once a fortified place and now a delightfully wooded retreat, is reached in a few minutes by ferry from near the Place Viger Hotel. Amongst the other interesting spots are Dominion Square, in the upper part of the city; Victoria Square, in the central portion, containing a bronze statue of Queen Victoria; Place d'Armes, a small enclosure, surrounded by noble structures, and the scene of fierce encounters with Indian foes; Champ de Mars, the early military parade ground of French, English and American armies of occupation; Jacques Cartier Square, facing the river, in which is the historic monument to Lord Nelson, erected in 1808, near where stood the public pillory of former times; St. Louis Square and Logan's Park, in the eastern upper part of the city; and Place Viger, a pretty open square, named after the first mayor of Montreal, in the east end.

THE PLACE VIGER HOTEL

FACING this historic and picturesque square is the new Place Viger Hotel, erected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company—the latest addition to its chain of magnificent hotels which extends from Quebec to Vancouver, and includes, amongst others, those charming resorts in the mountains of British Columbia—Banff, Field, Revelstoke, the Great Glacier, Sicamous and North Bend. This imposing structure occupies an historic site. The authoress of "Famous Firesides of French Canada" in her description of this memorable place says:

"Few visitors to the city, as the palace cars of the Canadian Pacific Railway carry them into the mammoth station on Viger Square, realize the historic associations which cling around this spot. In the magnificently equipped dining-room of the Company's hotel, as delicacies from the most distant parts of the earth are laid before the traveller, he should call to remembrance the lives of deprivation and uncomplaining endurance which have made the ground now crowned by the beautiful edifice full of the most tragic interest and filled with memories which will be immortal as long as courage and stout-heartedness are honored.

"Two hundred and fifty years ago the sound of hammer and saw here awoke the echoes of the forest. Workmen who had learned their craft in old French towns, when Colbert, the great statesman and financier, was developing the architecture and industries, revenues and resources of the kingdom, here reared a windmill, the first industrial building

THE PLACE VIGER HOTEL AND STATION, CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

in Montreal. The winds of those autumns long ago turned the fans and ground the seeds of harvests toilsomely gathered from cornfields among whose furrows many a time the arrow and tomahawk spilt the blood of the reaper and sower. The old mill with its pastoral associates of peaceful toil in time passed away, and was succeeded by a structure dedicated to the art of war, for on the same spot stood "la Citadelle." This stronghold, though primitive in its appointments, was important during the French occupation and evacuation of New France, being the last fortification held by French troops on Canadian soil.

IN PLACE VIGER HOTEL

"This old earthen citadel, a relic of mediæval defence, was, about seventy years ago, removed, its material being used in the levelling and enlargement of the Parade Ground, or as it is called, the 'Champ-de-Mars.' Its demolition might be regretted were it not that in an age of progress, even sentiment must give way before advance. The grand Hotel Viger, although built to promote the comfort of the people of the Dominion, has not destroyed the pathetic interest of the early struggles and heroism which still clothes its site, and which heightens the present appreciation of a civilization of which the old mill and fort were the pioneers." The Place Viger Hotel is built in the quaint style of the French Renaissance, partaking of the type of the old chateaux found on the banks of the Loire. The general outline and effect of the five-story building is one of great solidity combined with gracefulness. It is constructed of grey limestone and Scotch buff fire brick, all in complete harmony with and emphasizing the beauties of its architectural design, and, crowned by a massive tower rising from a graceful sweep into a great circle, with its numerous turrets and gables,

forms a striking picture. The total length of the building is 300 feet, with a depth of 66 feet. The main facade has a magnificent arcade of twenty-one arches, which abuts the two projecting gables, with broad granolithic steps leading up to it from the street, and facing Place Viger the balcony affords a delightful resort for guests in the pleasant hours of a summer evening. Reached directly from the arcade is the general waiting-room, off which are

GRAND STAIRCASE, PLACE VIGER HOTEL.

offices and ladies' waiting rooms, and from which it is but a step to the covered railway tracks of the Canadian Pacific, immediately in the rear. On the right of this main waiting-room is the hotel department, and all the upper floors are exclusively devoted to hotel purposes on plans arranged on the most modern ideas. The ground floor is laid in marble mosaic, the rotunda and waiting-room being of magnificent proportions, with supporting

columns, wainscoting and other wood-finishing of quartered oak, and walls and ceilings laid in gold leaf with chaste decorations. The main staircase of Carrara marble is beautifully finished, and the general effect of the artistic decorations symbolizes the national character of the structure, being wrought in designs of tasteful coloring. The spacious dining-room is bright, cheerful and handsome, with luxurious appointments ; the cuisine of that high

LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM, PLACE VIGER HOTEL.

standard maintained by the Canadian Pacific in its unexcelled service. The magnificent drawing-room and parlors, from which the balcony, a grand summer promenade, stretching almost the entire length of the building, is reached, are elaborately and richly furnished, and the sleeping apartments, from whose windows unobstructed views of the surroundings can be obtained, are large, well ventilated and elegantly appointed—the rooms being single, or en suite, as may be desired. There is accomodation for 350 guests. In the heating, lighting and sanitary arrangements, which were specially designed for this hotel, the acme of perfection has been secured, and the

entire building, which is modern in every respect, is as absolutely fire-proof as human ingenuity can devise.

The Place Viger Hotel is advantageously situated for those reaching the city by train or boat, being a short distance from the principal steamer docks and combined in its erection is the Place Viger Passenger Station of the Canadian Pacific Railway (from which all trains leave for and arrive from Quebec and resorts in the Laurentians and certain trains for and from Ottawa), and although located amidst quiet and restful surroundings, is only a few minutes' walk from the business portion of the city, and convenient to the city's street car system.

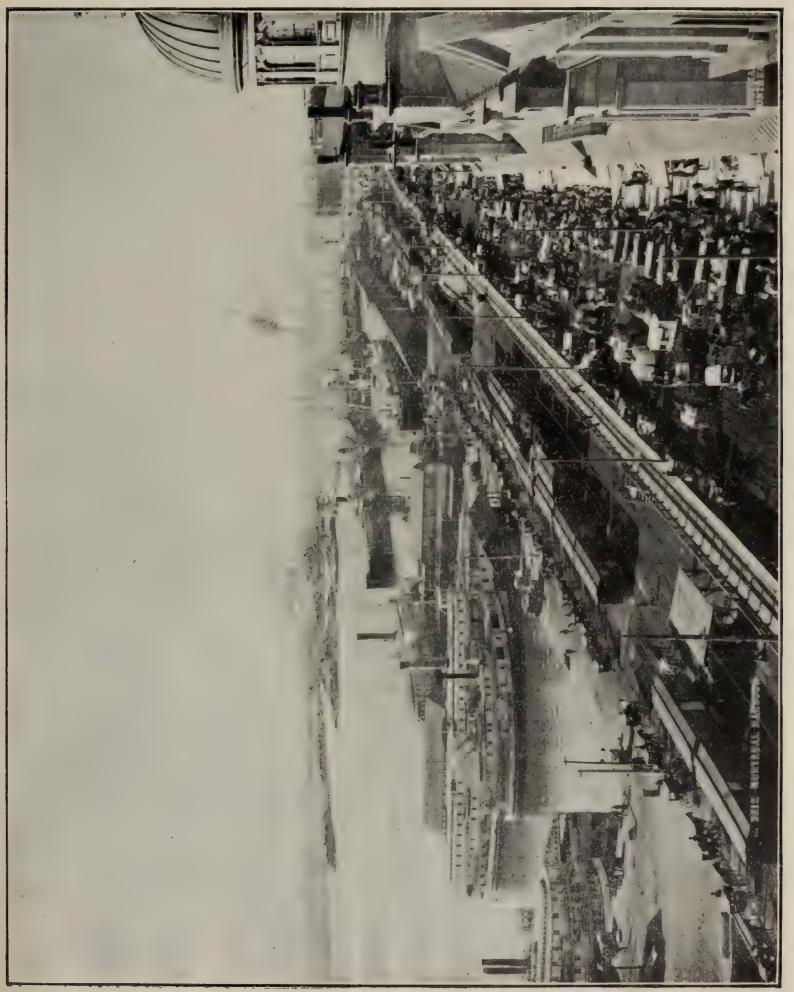
The Place Viger Hotel is operated on the American plan. The rates are $3.00 per day and upwards.

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST

AMONGST the many places of attraction to the tourist are the Cathedral of St. James, an almost exact reproduction on a reduced scale of St. Peter's at Rome ; the old parish church of Notre-Dame, one of the largest edifices in America, which seats 15,000 people, with its big bell, "le gros Bourdon," one of the largest in the world, and its magnificent chapel in rear of the main altar which is adorned by valuable paintings ; the Jesuits' Church and Notre-Dame de Lourdes, famous for their magnificent frescoes ; the curious old church of Our Lady of Bonsecours, dating from 1678, with its "Little Heaven" in the upper portion ; the Chateau de Ramezay, once the home of the Governors of Canada, which contains a splendid collection of historical relics—the "Elgin Gallery," with rare historical portraits, the "Court Room" hung with battle scenes of the British Empire, the "Council Chamber," where Montcalm and other great rulers sat in state, the old vaults in one of which Franklin's press was set up, etc. At Bonsecours market, facing the harbor, a glimpse is given of the primitive life of the habitant, especially interesting in the forenoon of market days—Tuesdays and Fridays. The visitor will also be interested in a visit to McGill University, founded in 1828, one of the foremost educational institutions of the world—a magnificently located group of buildings, which include the arts, medical, Macdonald engineering, chemistry and mining, physics, Redpath museum, university library and observatory—with a yearly attendance of over 1,000 students ; Laval University, the chief French seat of learning, occupying amongst that nationality the same position as McGill amongst the English ; the seminary of Philosophy, on the slope of Mount Royal ; the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Monastery of the Francescan Fathers, and Little and Grand Seminaries on Sherbrooke street, with its two historical towers, where Marguerite Bourgeois, founder of the Order of the Congrega-

tion of Notre-Dame, taught the young Indians over 250 years ago ; Monklands, the mother house of the congregation of Notre-Dame, and at one time the official residence of the Governors of Canada, the Monastery of the Precious Blood Notre-Dame de Grace ; the Royal Victoria, Montreal General, Hotel Dieu, Notre-Name and Grey Nuns hospitals ; Deaf and Dumb Institute, directed by the Sisters of Providence, and Institute for the Blind ; the Art Association Building with its rare collection of paintings ; the Natural History Association's museum, containing a famous collection of Egyptian antiquities ; Christ Church Cathedral, a perfect specimen of Gothic architecture, or any of the numerous edifices of other denominations ; the City Hall, Court House, Post Office, Bank of Montreal, New York Life, Canada Life, Windsor Street Station of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Armory and drill halls and a score or more of convents and other educational institutions ; while a drive along Sherbrooke, Dorchester and other fashionable streets will reveal the opulent homes of Montreal's wealthy citizens.

At the club grounds of the lacrosse, baseball, cricket, golf and other athletic organizations the visitor is often enabled during the summer months to witness championship games played, for the city is a great sporting centre, and its athletes have gained more than a continental reputation for their adeptness and skill in the various games ; and bicyclists find in the city and suburbs and throughout the entire island good roads, whose condition permits of the fullest enjoyment of the pleasures of wheeling. Montreal possesses a complete electric street car service, by which nearly every part of the city can be expeditiously reached, and its cab system is noted both for its efficiency and cheapness.



MONTREAL HARBOR, FROM BONSECOURS MARKET.

THERE is no other large city in America, where a quarter or a half hour's journey will traverse so many scenes of varied natural beauty or places of historic interest, or a few hours' railway trip will take one to more picturesque solitudes of mountain, lake and stream.

MONTREAL'S MAGNIFICENT ENVIRONMENTS

The famous Lachine Rapids are at the city's doors, and to run them is a pleasant experience which few visitors to the city miss; Caughnawaga, an Indian village where dwell the remnant of a once powerful tribe, is worth a visit; and near by are Lake St. Louis, on which have taken place some of America's greatest aquatic contests, and the Lake of Two Mountains, where the opportunities for yachting and boating are unsurpassed. At the foot of this lake is Ste. Anne de Bellevue, where Tom Moore was inspired, by the wealth of its beauty, to write the immortal "Canadian Boat Song." The Laurentian mountains to the north are penetrated by the Canadian Pacific in a virgin region of countless lakes and streams which are claimed to be the best trout fishing waters in Canada. Both banks of the Ottawa River are paralleled by the Canadian Pacific to the City of Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion—the line on the western or Ontario bank leading past Caledonia Springs, a noted health resort, the fame of whose waters attracts visitors from all parts of America, and that on the eastern or Quebec side past towns near which large and small game is abundant and fishing waters plentiful. Another branch runs through the Eastern Townships with their rich farms and pleasant lakes and rugged tree-clad hills—ideal resting places during the heated term; and from Montreal one has means of communication with all parts of America.

A NOOK IN THE DRAWING-ROOM, PLACE VIGER HOTEL

Within shorter distance—and reached by street car—are equally interesting spots—Sault au Recollet, where there is an immense convent at which are educated many American children ; the typical French Canadian villages of Cartierville, St. Laurent, Cote des Neiges, Pointe au Tremble, Longue Pointe, near the latter being located a large asylum for the insane, and the pleasure resorts of Bout de l'Ile, etc.

Quaint : : Quebec

A Bit of Mediaeval Europe in American Setting.

FEW, if any, places in America rival the ancient city of Quebec in its attractiveness. The quaint old-walled place in the most interesting spot historically on this western continent, and combined with this feature is a picturesque location, perhaps unequalled in the world. Quebec is like a transplanted city—a French town of olden times set down in American surroundings, in which the chief characteristics of mediæval Europe and modern America are deftly and delightfully interwoven—and around it are clustered a host of legendary memories. Perched on a high promontary at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and the St. Charles Rivers, its situation is unique and magnificent. On the highest point is the famed citadel, which has given to this city the name of the "American Gibraltar," and everywhere around are battlements, fortresses, castles, monasteries, convents and feudal gates and towering walls. As one puts foot on the historic soil of this matchless Mecca of tourists, the ancient and foreign aspect of the city, so wholly at variance with the rest of the continent, is impressive. "The quaint, picturesque figures of the inhabitants," says one writer, "their alien speech, their primitive vehicles of locomotion, their antique French houses, huddled together and poised up high on the edge of the cliff, the unrivalled citadel and menacing fortifica-

tions, the narrow, crooked streets, and winding, steep ascent to the Upper Town, recalls some old world capital—a survival of mediæval times."

All about this ancient stronghold—first of the French, then of the English—every spot has been the scene of stirring events. Here it was that the early discoverers of the northern part of America first landed, and where European civilization was first planted. Here lived those illustrious and chivalrous adventurers, whose exploits shed lustre on Old France, and from here at one time the whole country, from the great lakes to the Gulf of

THE CHATEAU FRONTENAC HOTEL, QUEBEC

Mexico, was governed. Here the French made their last fight for empire in this western world, on the Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe and Montcalm heroically fell. But for over a century peace has prevailed, and while still redolent of the martial and religious flavor with which it was characterized from its very birth, Quebec has gradually evolved itself from a military stronghold into a bustling commercial centre and an ideal resort for pleasure and health seekers. During the winter months, residents and visitors alike revel in the delights of those most interesting sports—curling, skiing, skating, hockey, snowshoeing and tobogganing—and the opportunities for sleigh-

driving in comfortable vehicles are unexcelled. While these amusements are usually indulged in during the whole winter, a week of sports is annually held which is an especial attraction to strangers. In summer, Quebec is a charming rendezvous, its latitude and altitude giving a delightful climate entirely free from the heat and discomfort usually experienced in less favorably situated places.

But interesting and beautiful as Quebec may be, with its quaint buildings and historical treasures, the drives and excursions about the city are no less attractive. Amongst them are those to the Falls of Montmorency, 100 feet higher than those of Niagara, and the Chaudiere Falls, second only to the great cataract; Ste. Anne de Beaupre, for two centuries and a half the Mecca of thousands of devout pilgrims seeking restoration of health at the sacred shrine, where a magnificent edifice, raised to the dignity of a Basilica by Pope Pius IX., has been erected, and which is reached by a short railway trip; Beauport bombarded by Wolfe in 1759; Lorette, an Indian village, where the remnant of the once powerful tribe of Hurons is located; Levis across the St. Lawrence, where there are large military forts and engineers' camps; and many picturesque villages which dot the landscape and where the curious primitive customs of the early French settlers still prevail.

To meet the requirements of the annually increasing volume of tourist travel, there was recently erected at the base of the citadel a magnificent fireproof hotel, the Chateau Frontenac, a stately seven-story structure, erected after the style of the French chateaux of the sixteenth century, but of course embracing twentieth century ideas of spaciousness, convenience and elegance. Over one million judiciously spent dollars have given the world this marvel of architecture. Crowning the cliff, on which

LITTLE CHAMPLAIN STREET, QUEBEC

the famed Dufferin Terrace stretches its great length—the longest promenade known, for it now extends past the citadel to the Cove Fields—hundreds of feet above the St. Lawrence and the Lower Town, the perspective of the city, stream and landscape seen from the windows of this unique hotel is magnificent—a scene of both historic fame and majestic grandeur—a view of mountain, valley, river and island, from an elevation such as no other city boasts. The Chateau itself impresses the beholder as so fitting in its adaptiveness to the picturesque surroundings of having always been part and parcel of the granite cliff. In its interior the predominating mediæval design is carried out in elaborate detail, and its fluted columns and dainty panels are specimens of exquisite delineation and artistic workmanship, and the apartments throughout are luxurious. The rates are $3.50 per day and upwards, with special arrangements for large parties or those making prolonged visits.

Quebec is best reached via Montreal. Tourists from New York reach Montreal by the New York Central, and those from the New England States by the Boston & Maine and the C.P.R., and it is four-and-a-half hours' run from Montreal to Quebec by the Canadian Pacific Railway, through the old French settlements along the north bank of the St. Lawrence, or during navigation steamer can be taken down the St. Lawrence and the return trip made by rail.

Ottawa

The Capital City of Canada

OTTAWA, the capital of Canada, is so easily reached from Montreal that few visiting that commercial centre fail to run up to the seat of Government to view its beauties and the magnificent scenery around what a former Governor-General called "that fair city with its crown of towers." The city's site for grandeur is second only to that of Quebec, being located on the Ottawa River, the third greatest stream in volume in all Canada, where the Rideau and Gatineau join. It was originally called By-town, but in 1854 the name was changed to Ottawa, when it was selected as the political capital of the Dominion.

Ottawa, it is claimed, is the most picturesque capital in the world, and in many ways it is striving to be the Washington of the North. The waters of the Ottawa, which are here set between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, pour over the Chaudiere Falls—resembling in shape the rim of a huge cauldron or kettle; and the Rideau Falls, half a mile distant, where the Rideau's flood leaps into the Ottawa, are so called from their likeness to

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

a curtain—"rideau." This waterfall also gives name to the vice-regal residence of the Governors-General of Canada, from which it is only a stone's throw distant. Across the Ottawa, opposite Rideau Hall, is the mouth of the Gatineau, along which, before its confluence with the larger stream, are numerous picturesque rapids. Its great water power has long since made Ottawa the chief lumber and milling centre of the Dominion, and in its immense saw mills and other industries are attractions to the tourist, while to ride down the timber slides by which the square timber of the upper Ottawa passes uninjured down to the navigable waters below is an exciting experience which many visitors enjoy. By an artificial channel 300 yards above the falls, rafts can pass over the incline, straight reaches at intervals reducing the speed. Some of these terminate with a drop of four feet, over which the raft jumps. The immense speed, the rush of waters, the succession of chutes stretching out like sloping stairs, timbers rocking like a bundle of reeds, and getting a momentary rush with each incline, offer a novelty to visitors which can be enjoyed in perfect safety.

It is the national buildings, however, which are the chief glory of Ottawa, and the principal object of interest to strangers. They stand out boldly on Parliament Hill, a steep promontory, rising 100 feet or more from the Ottawa River, in all the beauty of seemingly varied architecture. The octagonal library in the rear of the Houses of Parliament—much like the chapter house of a cathedral—is one of the most complete in the world, and contains about 200,000 volumes, some of which are exceedingly rare books, These buildings, with the Eastern and Western Departmental Blocks, which flank the square fronting the main structure, were erected at a cost of about $5,000,000. Their construction was commenced in 1859, and two years later the corner stone was laid by His Majesty King Edward VII., who was then Prince of Wales.

Other objects of interest are the Rideau Canal, built in 1827 for military purposes, Rockcliffe and Major Hill Parks, the city buildings, the great Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Geological Museum, the Fisheries Exhibit, the Lover's Walk, the National Art Gallery in the Supreme Court Building, and the Central Experimental Farm in the suburbs. There are a number of pleasant summering resorts near Ottawa, amongst which are Aylmer and Queen's Park, Chelsea, Kingsmere, the Cascades, etc.

Opposite Ottawa is the French city of Hull, and combined they have a population of about 85,000.

Ottawa is reached from Montreal by the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose tracks parallel both banks of the Ottawa River, and by steamer in summer, the railway run being two and a quarter hours, by the Fast Short Line Express.

You Should Visit in Montreal

Mount Royal Park
The Cemeteries
Place Viger
Longue Point Asylum
Hochelaga Convent
Court House
Volunteers' Armory
Church of Our Lady of Bonsecours
Church of N.-D. de Pitié
Church of Notre-Dame and Chapel
The Fabrique
Church of Our Lady of Lourdes
Laval University
St. James Methodist Church
Art Association
McGill University
Royal Victoria Hospital
Dominion Square
Y.M.C.A. Building
McTavish Monument
Martello Towers
Villa-Maria Convent
Hunt Club, Côte des Neiges
Sault au Recollet
Grand Seminary
Mount St. Louis Institute

Lachine Rapids
St. Helen's Island
Chateau de Ramezay
Nelson Monument
City Hall
Champ de Mars
Bonsecours Market
Hospice Gamelin
Church of N.D. des Victoires
Place d'Armes
Bank of Montreal
Custom House and Harbor
General Hospital
Jesuit Church and College
Christ Church Cathedral
Natural History Association
Royal Victoria College.
Hotel-Dieu
St. James Cathedral
C.P.R. Windsor St. Station
High Level Reservoir
Priests' Farm
Franciscan Fathers' Monast'y
Forest & Stream Club, Dorval
"La Crêche," Grey Nunnery
Collège de Philosophie

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